THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

[illegible] POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution* [illegible]

[illegible]USTIN & C. F. FISHER, *EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.* | SALISBURY, N. C, NOVEMBER 29, 1838. | NO. XXIV, OF VOL. [illegible] *(NO. FROM COMMENCEMENT* [illegible]*)*

TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

[illegible] Western Carolinian is published every Thurs[illegible] Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or [illegible] and Fifty Cents, if not paid before the ex[illegible] of three months.

[illegible] paper will be discontinued until all arrearages [illegible], unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a [illegible] to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, [illegible] end of a year, will be considered as a new en[illegible].

[illegible]ertisements will be conspicuously and correctly [illegible]ted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, [illegible] cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial [illegible]tisements will be charged 25 per cent more than [illegible] prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from [illegible] regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. [illegible] addressed to the Editors, must in all cases be [illegible] paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] the second series of "Random Recollections of the Lords and Commons."

[illegible]aughable scene in the House of Commons.—In [illegible] first series of this work I gave an amusing an[illegible] respecting Mr. Martin. A still better re[illegible] to be told. My only regret is, that no words [illegible] convey any idea of the thing itself. He had [illegible] speaking of the bad feeling, frequently ending [illegible], which was often engendered in the minds [illegible] honorable members in consequence of a miscon[illegible], not merely of what was meant, but often of [illegible] was said, by other honorable gentlemen.—[illegible], Mr. Spaker," said Mr. Martin, with that [illegible] Irish brogue which he retained till the last in [illegible] perfection as if he had never heard an [illegible] open his mouth; 'And, Mr. Spaker, [illegible] your permission, I will give yourself and the [illegible] a case in point. That case, Mr. Spaker, [illegible] to meself. You know, Sir, and the House [illegible], that I was opposed at the last election for [illegible] by Dennis O'Sweeney. Now, Mr. Spa[illegible], I said something on the hustings about Dennis, [illegible] by my faith, Dennis said something about [illegible]—[Loud laughter.] Well, Mr. Spaker, I tate [illegible]—as the fact of my having the honor of ad[illegible] you, Sir, and honorable gintlemen around [illegible]—at the poll, and was, sure enough, de[illegible] duly elected for Galway. Well, Sir, after [illegible] election was over, we met in a hotel, and Den[illegible] comes up to me, and says, says he, 'Dick Mar[illegible] [roars of laughter,] you was after saying some[illegible] in your spaach on the hustins about me, which [illegible] inconsistent with the character of a gintlemin.' "Faith, and it's yourself, Dennis my boy, is [illegible] mistaken in that same.'

"I'm no such thing,' said he.

"Indeed, Dennis, you are though; you was ne[illegible] mistaken in all your blessed life,' said I.

"Don't you think to humbug me out of my be[illegible] by any of your nousense, Dick!" [Renewed [illegible]ghter, in which the Speaker could not refrain [illegible] joining.]

"Then what was it I did say?' said I.

"You know that as well as I do,' said he.

"By —— I don't,'" said Mr. Martin, in his [illegible] unspeakably ludicrous manner.

"Order, order, Mr. Martin," shouted the Speak[illegible], as the other thundered out an oath, amidst roars [illegible] laughter from all parts of the house.

"I beg you pardon, Mr. Spaker, and the pardon [illegible] honorable House, if I said any thing im[illegible]."

"By —— you do, though, Dick!" said Dennis.

"Order, order, Mr. Martin; order, order;" again [illegible] out the Speaker, his voice being almost [illegible] amidst the peals of laughter which re[illegible]ded throughout the House.

"Mr. Spaker!" said Mr. Martin, with great sim[illegible]ty, mingled with a wonderful shrewdness of [illegible], "Mr. Spaker, it was not meself that gave [illegible] oath, it was Dennis O'Sweeney!"

[illegible]ain was the House convulsed with laughter, [illegible] to such an extent were the risible faculties of [illegible] Speaker affected, that he was obliged to cover [illegible] mouth with the folds of his gown, while the [illegible] of his ample wig literally danced about his [illegible] and shoulders, in the agitation of his head [illegible] by his excessive laughter.

[illegible] Mr. Martin resumed—"Upon my honor as a gin[illegible], I don't know what you mane,' said I.

"Well then," says he, 'didn't you say I was [illegible]—'I need not tell you, Mr. Spaker, what I said [illegible] was," observed Mr. Martin, suddenly checking [illegible]. Here again the House was convulsed with [illegible] laughter.

"Dick!" says he, 'you must retract.'

"I'll be —— if I do,' says I, "Mr. Spaker." [illegible] burst of laughter pealed through the [illegible] and to such an extent was the Speaker infec[illegible] with the universal risibility, that he was actually [illegible] to call Mr. Martin to order. The folds of [illegible] gown were again in requisition, with the view, [illegible], of suppressing, by their application to [illegible], what is called a loud laugh. No man [illegible] ever more ready, at all times and in all circum[illegible], to uphold the dignity of the House by en[illegible] a uniform decorousness in the proceedings, [illegible] Mr. Manners Sutton, now Lord Canterbury; [illegible] drollery of Mr. Martin's manner, in con[illegible] with the oddity of his matter, would have [illegible] too much for the gravest and most dignified of [illegible]. The thing was altogether irresistible.

[illegible] Martin, as soon as order was in some mea[illegible], resumed—"'And you won't retract, [illegible] says Dennis.

"[illegible], by —'"

"[illegible], order, Mr. Martin," cried the Speaker, [illegible] Mr. Martin had uttered what the right hon [illegible] gentleman conceived to be another oath, and [illegible] therefore wished to strangle in the birth.

"[illegible] your pardon, Mr. Spaker," observed Mr. [illegible], "but your honor was mistaken this time. [illegible] yourself to unnecessary trouble; for [illegible] going to swear any more. I was only [illegible] say, 'No, by the powers, I won't! I'd [illegible] make a riddle of my body first.'"

[illegible] of laughter, which lasted for a consider[illegible] again resounded through the House.—[illegible] had subsided, Mr. Martin continued his [illegible]

"'Then said he, I expect the satisfaction which is due to a gintleman; and with that, Mr. Spaker, he was in the very act of laving the room.

'Dennis,' says I.

"'Don't let us misunderstand each other,' says I.

"'It's quite plain,' says he.

"'May be it's not so plain as you think, Dennis,' said I.

"'Do you or do you not retract, and no more blarney?' said he.

"'No, I don't says I, 'but if you'll call on me to-morrow morning at breakfast-time, we'll both explain, and then I'll break an egg or crack a flint with you—whichever you plase, Dennis.' [Loud laughter.]

"'Well, I will, Dick," said he.

"And faith, sure enough, Mr Spaker, Dennis O'Sweeney did kape his word, and he explained, and we both explained, and he left my room quite satisfied, and bowing to me as politely as the Masters in Chancery do to you, Mr. Spaker, when they retire from you honor's table."

And so saying, Mr. Martin resumed his seat, amidst deafening roars of laughter, which lasted for two or three minutes.

The allusion to the Masters in Chancery was exceedingly felicitous; for when they have delivered any message from the Lords to the Commons, they retire from the table making a long bow to the Speaker at every third or fourth step they take.

From the Baltimore American.

BLACK HAWK—TECUMSEH.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Hearing of the death of the celebrated Sauk Chieftain Black Hawk, I am induced to make you the following communication, which may be interesting to some of your readers:

During a residence of several years in what is now the Territory of Iowa, I had many opportunities of seeing and conversing with this noted Warrior, and often look back with feelings of great pleasure to the many tokens of good will and friendship that he has frequently bestowed upon me.—His lodge was always open to the stranger, and he was ever ready to share that with him which he might most want, either his furs and blankets for a couch, or his corn and venison for a repast. He always spoke in terms of high regard of the whites, saying that in war he fought like a brave man, but in peace he wished to forget that his hand had ever been raised against them. His career as a warrior commenced at a very early age; when he was but fourteen years old, his father Patwheese led a war party against the Osages, in which expedition he accompanied him; they succeeded in reaching the village of the Osages, which they attacked, and after a very severe encounter, they routed their enemies and burnt their town.

In this battle Black Hawk's father was killed, but he revenged his death by killing and scalping the Osage who had slain him. He was fond of recounting his earlier exploits, and often boasted of his being at the right hand of Tecumseh, when the latter was killed at the battle of the Thames. His account of the death of this distinguished warrior was related to me by himself, during an evening that I spent in his lodge some winters ago. In the course of our talk, I asked him if he was with Tecumseh when he was killed. He replied:

"I was, and I will now tell you all about it. Tecumseh, Shaubinne and Caldwell, two Pottawattimie Chiefs, and myself, were seated on a log near our camp fire, filling our pipes for a smoke on the morning of the battle, when word came from the British General that he wished to speak to Tecumseh. He went immediately, and after staying some time re-joined us, taking his seat without saying a word, when Caldwell, who was one of his favorites, observed to him—"my father, what are we to do? Shall we fight the Americans?" "Yes, my son," replied Tecumseh, "*We shall go into their very smoke*—but you are now wanted by the General. Go, my son, I never expect to see you again."—Shortly after this, (continued Black Hawk,) the Indian spies came in, and gave word of the near approach of the Americans.

Tecumseh immediately posted his men in the edge of a swamp which flanked the British line, placing himself at their head. I was a little to his right, with a small party of Sauks. It was not long before the Americans made their appearance; they did not perceive us at first, hid as we were by the under growth, but we soon let them know where we were by pouring in one or two volleys as they were forming into line to oppose the British. They faltered a little, but very soon we perceived a large body of horse (Col. Johnson's regiment of mounted Kentuckians) preparing to charge upon us in the swamp. They came bravely on, yet we never stirred until they were so close that we could see the flints in their guns, when Tecumseh, springing to his feet, gave the Shawnee war-cry, and discharged his rifle. This was the signal for us to commence the fight, but it did not last long: the Americans answered the shout, returning our fire, and at the first discharge of their guns I saw Tecumseh stagger forwards over a fallen tree near which he was standing, letting his rifle drop at his feet.

As soon as the Indians discovered he was killed, a sudden fear came over them, and thinking the Great Spirit was angry, they fought no longer, and were quickly put to flight. That night we returned to bury our dead, and search for the body of Tecumseh. He was found lying where he had first fallen—a bullet had struck him above the hip, and his skull had been broken by the butt-end of the gun of some soldier, who had found him perhaps when life was not yet quite gone. With the exception of these wounds, his body was untouched; lying near him, however, was a large, fine looking Pottawattimie who had been killed, decked off in his plumes and war paint, whom the Americans, no doubt, had taken for Tecumseh, for he was scalped, and every particle of skin flayed from his body.* Tecumseh himself had no ornaments about his person, save a British medal. During the night we buried our dead, and brought off the body of Tecumseh, although we were within sight of the fires of the American camp."

This is somewhat different from the account which is commonly given of Tecumseh's death, yet I believe it to be true; for after hearing Black Hawk relate it, I heard it corroborated by one of the Pottawattimie Chiefs mentioned by him. I asked him if he had ever fought against the whites after the death of Tecumseh. He said not—that he had returned home to his village on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Rock river, and there he remained until driven away by the whites in the year 1832. The wish to hold possession of this village was the cause of the war which he waged against the whites during that year. He told me he never wished to fight, that he was made to do so; that the whites killed his warriors when they went with a white flag to beg a parley, and that after this was done, he thought they intended to kill him at all events, and therefore he would die like a warrior.

In speaking of his defeat, he said it was what he expected; that he did not mind it, but what hurt him more than any thing else, was our Government degrading him in the eyes of his own people, and setting another Chief (KEOKUCK) over him. This degradation he appeared to feel very sensibly,—still he continued to possess all his native pride. One instance that came under my own observation, I recollect well, in which it was strongly displayed.

He happened to be in a small town in Iowa on the same day in which a party of Dragoons, under Capt. —— arrived, and in paying a visit to a friend with whom he always partook of a meal, whenever he stopped at the village, he met with the Captain, who had been invited to dine. Black Hawk remained, also expecting the usual invitation to stay and eat with them, but when the dinner was ready the host took him aside, and told him the Captain, or rather the white man's chief was to dine with him that day, and he must wait until they had finished. The old Chief's eye glistened with anger as he answered him, raising the fore-finger of one hand to his breast to represent the officer—"I know the white man is a Chief, but I," elevating the finger of the other hand far above his head, "was a Chief and led my warriors to the fight long before his mother knew him. *Your meat—my dogs should not eat it.*" Saying this, he gathered the folds of his blanket about him, and stalked off, looking as proudly as if he still walked over ground that he could call "my own."

Black Hawk possessed, to a great degree, one fine trait which it is not usual for us to concede to the Indian—kindness and affection for his wife.—He never had but the one, and with her he lived for upwards of forty years; they had several children, three of whom still survive, two sons and a daughter. The eldest son is now one of the most promising young braves of the Nation, and bids fair to be one of its most noble men. The daughter is still quite young, and is considered to be the most beautiful Maiden belonging to her tribe.

He has now departed on his long journey, to join those of his people who have gone before him to their happy hunting grounds far beyond the setting sun. May the Great Spirit grant him a clear sunshine and a smooth path. W.

* I have seen myself in Kentucky pieces of this skin, tanned, and displayed as having belonged to Tecumseh. I have never, however, until now, thought proper to undeceive the holders as to the authenticity of their *honorable trophies.*

BEDLAM AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

One of the Sultans bequeathed a considerable sum to be appropriated to the establishment of an asylum for mad people, and about a tenth of it was expended in the erection of the present hospital. We first entered a gloomy court shaded by mulberry and cypress trees; in the centre was a pagoda and fountain, and all around a square of low buildings, in which were a number of cells, with an iron grating to each. In each of these cells were from one to two and three unfortunate mad-men, chained together like wild beasts; a thick leathern collar was fastened round their necks, to which was attached a chain made fast to a ring in the wall.—Their daily fare is bread, rice, and water, and when outrageous they are bastinadoed till they are quiet. The first cell we entered was occupied by two Turks, the one a reverend old man with a long white beard, sitting upon a miserable bed smoking a pipe, and looking very tranquil; the other a tall, fierce-looking young man, outrageously mad. He stood erect, at the full length of his chain, like a wild beast, sometimes with clenched fists, and glaring eye-balls, shouting at the full pitch of his voice, and then catching up a carpet, he whirled it in the air, first spreading it one way, then taking it up and spreading it another, then stamping on it, continually repeating some Turkish words, which our dragoman interpreted, "They have betrayed me," which he shouts night and morning; and although they have tried the usual effect of the *bastinado*, they cannot keep him quiet. On inquiry, we were told he was a very respectable person, and had been in this state but a short time. He had fallen in love with a young girl, and demanded her as his wife; but, as he could not produce money sufficient to satisfy the father, the girl was married to a richer man whom she had never seen, and from that time he lost his reason. Two or three inhuman wretches were trying to take his carpet from him, and were amusing themselves with his furious rage.

In the next cell sat two melancholy, broken-hearted looking individuals, who, the dragoman told me in an under tone, were perfectly sane, but had formerly belonged to the Janissaries, and since the suppression of that body, having spoken more freely than was prudent, were clapped in here to be kept out of mischief.

I dwelt only upon two others of these melancholy sufferers; one, a barbarian of gigantic stature, with long hair hanging down his shoulders, an immense pair of black mustachios, and immense tusk, rather than teeth, with which he was grinding a piece of bread, rolling his head about like a Polar bear, and rattling his chain; the other, a calm, silent man, beside whom sat his mother and a young female, who had come to pay him a visit, and brought him a watermelon to eat. The poor woman would smooth his mustachios, stroke his beard, then pat his face and put her hand on his forehead, talking to him in the most affectionate manner, which the unfortunate man would notice by every now and then looking up at her face and laughing. I have heard much of the strong affection of Turkish mothers for their children, and I am told the poor woman pays him a long visit regularly every morning, bringing him some little delicacy, like this watermelon.—*Addison's Journey in the East.*

HOPE.

There is no happiness which hope cannot promise—no difficulty which it cannot surmount—no grief which it cannot mitigate. It is the wealth of the indigent, the health of the sick, the freedom of the captive. As soon as we have learned what is agreeable, it delights us with the prospect of attaining it; as soon as we have lost it, it delights us with the prospect of its return. It is our flatterer and comforter in years which need still more to be flattered and comforted. What it promises, indeed, is different in these different years; but the kindness and irresistible persuasion with which it makes the promise are still the same; and while we laugh in advanced age, at the easy confidence of our youth in wishes which seem incapable of deceiving us now, we are still, as to other objects of desire, the same credulous, confiding beings, whom it was then so easy to make happy. Nor is it only over terrestial things that it diffuses its delightful radiance: the power which attends us with consolation, through the anxieties and labors of our life, does not desert us at the close of that life which it has blessed or consoled. It is present with us in our last moment. We look to scenes which are opening on us above, and we look on those around us, with an expectation stronger than the strongest hope, that in the world which we are about to enter, we shall not have only remembrance of what we loved and revered on earth, but that the friendship from which it is so painful to part, even in parting to Heaven, will be restored to us there.—*Brown.*

Corsets.—When we breathe we take into the chest, or inhale, and give out or expire, a certain quantity of air, which can be measured by breathing through a curved tube, into a bell-glass full of water, inverted over a pneumatic tub. Dr Herbst, of [illegible] has lately been performing some curious experiments, in relation to the quantity of air that is breathed. Now the commonest understanding will appreciate from them, the comfort of full and unrestrained breathing. Dr. Herbst says that a middle sized man, twenty years old, after a natural expiration or emission of air, inspired or took in, eighty cubic inches, when dressed, and one hundred and sixty when his tight dress was loosened. After a full dilatation of the chest, he inhaled one hundred and twenty-six cubic inches when undressed. Another young man, aged twenty-one, after a natural expiration, took in fifty while dressed, and ninety-six when undressed. Had Dr. Herbst made his observations on some of the ladies who carry the use of corsets to extremes, we apprehend that he would have obtained results of a nature really alarming. If the wheel of fashion; which revolves even more rapidly than fortune itself, would but bring up something oriental in costume it would go far toward reforming the public health.

At the Hotel Dieu, the great hospital at Paris, a young girl of eighteen, lately presented herself to M. Brescht for his advice—on the right side of her throat, she had a tumor of variable size, but never bigger than one's fist; it reached from the collar bone as high as the thyroid cartilage, (called in common language, Adam's apple;) when pressed downward, it wholly disappears; but returns as soon as the pressure is removed; it is indolent, soft and elastic. It is observed to be the largest when the chest is tightly laced in corsets. In short by placing the ear on it, the murmer of respiration can be heard in the tumor, which proves that a protrusion of the lungs has taken place; or in other words, that the poor girl has been laced so tightly that her lungs, having no longer sufficient place in their natural position, are squeezed out of it, and are forcing their way up along her neck.

Reading Aloud.—"To how many otherwise tedious or useless hours of life, may a female impart both delight and improvement by the charm of reading well. If a wife, she can solace many a season of a husband's weariness or sickness. If a mother, what an advantage to her offspring, to have before them, as they are growing up, a living model, in the person of one whom they are led to reverence and love, of an accomplishment which our schools, and academies, and colleges find it so difficult to impart. This latter consideration, in my view, has immense weight; for our habits of pronunciation, speaking and reading are first formed in childhood, and in the domestic circle; and being once formed it is a task of extreme difficulty to alter them."

A Lady in the House of Commons.—The late Duchess of Gordon, had so ardent a desire to hear Mr. Pitt speak in the House that she was induced to adopt the expedient of entering the gallery habited as a man. The Duchess had not, unfortunately, made a secret of her design, and scarcely was she comfortably seated in expectation of the Minister's speech, when the Sergeant-at-arms appeared, and very politely whispered to her Grace that her sex was discovered, and that there existed a standing order of the House against the admission of ladies into the gallery. "Pray inform me, sir," inquired the Duchess, "whether there exists any standing order for turning a female out who has once got in!" a question that so effectually posed Mr. Coleman that he allowed his canny [illegible] adventurous lady in quiet enjoyment of the [illegible].

Wonderful [illegible] jeweller [illegible] was lately visited by [illegible] himself a painter by [illegible] him than he had [illegible] for the occasion of the [illegible] under the influence of a [illegible] see like a cat in the dark, and that [illegible] frequently occurred to him to [illegible] a painting in a single night. [illegible] magnetiser opened his eyes [illegible] appointed [illegible] day for [illegible] come to his house [illegible] quality in the united capacity of [illegible] and painter. Punctual to the hour the young man arrived with his easel, palette and brushes, and was ushered into the amateur's [illegible], from which every ray of light [illegible] facilitate the scientific [illegible] destined. The painter [illegible] said that when the [illegible] completely alone in the [illegible] the presence of [illegible] his attention, and [illegible] performance as a [illegible]. The [illegible] having been made, and the [illegible] having been produced to the [illegible] the magnetiser, the latter [illegible] quitted the cabinet, [illegible] on the [illegible] tions. At the [illegible] amateur magnetiser [illegible] of his cabinet by the young man, who [illegible] perfectly awake, and displayed to the [illegible] an exquisitely painted [illegible] exotic fit! After [illegible] ing [illegible] somnolist took his [illegible] the next day [illegible] been crowned with [illegible] three quarters of an hour [illegible] had some business in his cabinet [illegible] mitted a little light and to his [illegible] found that the lock of his Secretary had been forced open, and 2,500 fr. in gold and bank notes [illegible] other objects of value, abstracted from the Secretary by the clear-sighted somnambulist. He had covered a painting with black, covered with a coat of white lead, over which, when left to himself, he had passed a wet sponge—an expedient to obtain a large white spot on the dark bare [illegible].

AGRICUL[illegible]

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

I make my hives of inch boards, nearly of one size, say 12 to 14 inches square, and 16 inches high, and put four sticks crossways through each hive, to prevent the comb from falling; in these I put my swarms, and when they have nearly filled that hive, I raise it up, and place another of the same size under it, without any lid, so that the bees may continue the comb through both hives, which an early swarm will often do the first season. These I let stand, until they have done swarming the next year, say about the [illegible] of July, when the young ones will be principally hatched. I then prepare another hive of the same size, without any lid, which I place on a cloth, spread on two sticks, laid on the ground near the hive, so that it will be a little [illegible] below to [illegible] the bees; this I tie tight round the hive with [illegible]. I then take the two hives together, which contain the bees, and set them gently over the empty hive, so that the bees may go down in the lower hive, at the same time tying a cloth round where the hives meet, to prevent the bees from coming out, (if any place should be left large enough.) I then bore two or three large gimblet holes in the lid of the top hive, and blow in a little tobacco smoke, say two or three pipes full, which drives the bees down in the lower hive in fifteen or twenty minutes. I then take a long knife, and run it in between the first and second hives, and cut the comb all off as square as I can between them. I then loosen the top hive, and set it in a tub, and spread a cloth over it, to prevent the bees from coming out, and carry it to the cellar. At the same time I put a new lid on the other hive, and either nail it gently on, or put some weight on to steady it; the cloth may then be loosened, when the bees will return into the hive. I then set the two hives in the old place, or set them there before I loose the cloths, as may be most convenient. All this should be done in the evening, as soon as the bees have done coming in. The next morning, I [illegible] my outside cellar door open, which the bees which remain in the hive which I carry in the cellar, generally leave it, and go to their old place. If they do not leave it soon, if they come out of the hive, I brush them off with a quill; if they do not come out, I blow tobacco smoke in as before, and continue blowing in smoke and brushing at intervals, until they do leave it. I generally hang the hive up by the lid, so as to get them out the house; by these means I always get the best of the honey, as the tops of the hives are filled in the early part of the season, and are the best. I also preserve all my bees by leaving them a sufficient quantity of honey to winter on. Most persons, unacquainted with this mode, would suppose it dangerous, on account of getting stung, but this is seldom the case with me; after I get them in the cellar, they appear to be inoffensive; if I get stung, I apply a little laudanum or camphor, to prevent it from swelling. If my swarms are late, I wait until the next year, after they have done swarming, before I [illegible] them, and always have them double one year before I take them off. I have kept bees a number of years, and have always got my honey in this way, and have never killed a swarm yet. I [illegible] year took about five hundred pounds of honey in [illegible]

this way, and the present year I have taken about eight hundred pounds. I think they swarm nearly as much in this way as in the ordinary way, and make nearly double the quantity of honey, as the swarms are larger out of large hives than out of small ones. I wintered over seventeen hives last winter, and got eighteen swarms from them, most of which I have put other hives under, which are nearly full, and all of them have more honey than they will want to winter on. I had two large hives, which were very full of bees that did not swarm; these I took in the evening, towards the last of June, and turned them bottom up, and set a new hive over, and gently knocked on the under hive, when the bees separated, and part went in the new hive and part staid in the old one, and after about five minutes I took the new hive and sat it in the place of the old one, and put the old one a little distance off, and in this way they both did well, and the bees in the new hives have both filled them, thus making the twenty swarms, which are all likely to winter well. I think I have now rising two thousand pounds of honey in my hives on the benches, and if nothing extraordinary happens, I think I may safely calculate on getting twelve or fourteen hundred pounds from them next season, and leave them enough to winter on the next winter.

The above method is from self-taught experience, as I have never seen it practised, except where I have given the information.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1838.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, the Senate proceeded to vote for Assistant Clerk; when, the name of James Cook being withdrawn, Mr. Miller received 23, Mr. Biggs 22, and scattering 3. There being no choice, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Moore, proceeded again to vote, which resulted in the election of H. W. Miller, the vote being for Miller 26, Biggs 20.

On motion of Mr. Arrington, ordered that the Rules of Order adopted at the last Session, be observed by the Senate until otherwise ordered.

The proposition of the Senate to raise a joint select Committee to prepare Joint Rules of Order, having been occurred in by the Commons, the following gentlemen were appointed to form said Committee on the part of the Senate: Messrs. Morehead, Wilson, Ribelin, Kerr and Cherry.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint Committee, consisting of two members of each House, to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Legislature, and of its readiness to receive such communication as he may think proper to make. This proposition was agreed to, and the Committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Edwards and Shepard of the Senate, and Messrs. Waddell and Wilson, of the House. They subsequently reported that, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, the Governor would make a communication to the Legislature.

Mr. Hoke, from the select Committee raised on that subject, reported Rules of Order for the Government of the House, which were read, adopted and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Holland, the House proceeded, in obedience to the Rules of Order, to the appointment of the six Standing Committees, as follows:

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Rayner, Wilcox, M'Cleese, Brogden, Sloan, Hester, Geo. Thomas, Stockard, Covington, Waddell, Holland, W. J. T. Miller and Nye.

Committee on Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs Wilson, Amis, Foremen, Hyman, Barksdale, Howerton, Pemberton, R. Jones, Matthews, Brummel, Boger, Siler and J. P. Caldwell.

Committee of Education.—Messrs. Stallings, Wilcox, Gorham, Wadsworth, J. T. Miller, Peden, M'Laurin, Massey, Gwynn, Crawford, G. W. Caldwell, E. J. Erwin and Puryear.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Perkins, Daniel, Baker, Davie, Pollock, Taylor, Tuton, Trollinger, Dosk, Guthrie, Killian, Brittian and Petty.

Committee of Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Paine Bond, W. A. Blount, E. S. Bell, Hill, Robards, Winston, Sims, Lindsay, H. C. Jones, Mills and Boyden.

Committee on Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. K. Rayner, J. R. Rayner, M'Williams, Huggins, Sullivan, S. A. Williams, Reid, Rand, Caldwell, Lane, Orr, Blalock, and Peden.

The residue of the sitting was occupied in voting for three Engrossing Clerks, but only one of the three were chosen, viz: Thomas L. West.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 22, 1838.

Mr. Dockery presented the resignation of Joseph White, the Senator elect for the county of Anson, which was read and accepted. Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Dockery, ordered, that a writ be issued to the Sheriff of Anson, ordering him to hold an election in said County, on the 1st Monday of December next, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. White.

The two Houses proceeded to vote again unsuccessfully, for two Engrossing Clerks.

The Speaker announced that Messrs. Spruill, Arrington, Dockery, Holt and Hawkins, form the Committee for the purpose of prepareing permanent Rules of Order and Decorum for the Government of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Raleigh Roebuck, the member representing the county of Martin, appeared and took his seat.

Another voting took place for the Engrossing Clerks remaining to be elected, but no choice was made.

The resignation of Thomas G. Polk, as Major General of the 4th Division of Militia, was read and accepted.

The Speaker laid before the House a Communication from Messrs. William B. Meares and Robert H. Cowan, a Committee on behalf of the Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and another Communication from Messrs. John Hill, L. H. Marsteller, William B. Meares and R. H. Cowan, on behalf of the citizens of Wilmington, inviting the members of the General Assembly to visit the town of Wilmington and inspect the works and progress made on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and enjoy the hospitality and civilities of the citizens of that place. These several Communications were read, and, on motion of Mr. W. P. Williams, sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer them to a joint select Committee of both Houses.

Received from his Excellency, Edward B. Dudley, by his private Secretary, Mr. C. C. Battle, a Communication which was read, and ordered, on motion of Mr. Hill to be transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition to print ten copies for each member. Mr. Reid opposed the motion to print ten copies, but without success.

IN SENATE.

Friday, November 23.

Mr. Dockery, from the Committee appointed to prepare permanent rules of order, reported the rules of last session, without amendment; which were adopted.

Received from the House of Commons a message, communicating the Annual Message of the Governor, with a proposition that it be printed, ten copies for each member of the Legislature. This proposition was opposed by Mr. Wilson, of Edgecomb, as being out of the usual order of things, on such occasions, but was finally adopted by nearly a party vote.

Mr. Etheridge, the Senator elect from the counties of Currituck and Camden, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The proposition of the Commons to refer the communications of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Company and of the citizens of Wilmington, to a joint select Committee, was concurred in; and Messrs. Jones, McDiarmid, Franklin, Bunting and Cherry appointed to form said Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee raised for that purpose, reported Joint Rules of Order for the government of the two Houses, which were adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

John S. Burgess, the member elect from the county of Camden, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The Speaker, in persuance of the Rules of Order, announced the appointment of the following Committees:

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Winston, Hoke—Boyden, Gilliam, J. P. Caldwell, G. W. Caldwell, Eaton and Paine.

Committee on Private Bills.—Messrs. Guthrie, D. Thomas, Young, Monday, Hollingsworth, Smith, Farrow Jarman, Ellington, Mangum, E. P. Miller, Keener, Stallings and Perkins.

Mr. Hoke, from the Joint Select Committee raised on the Joint Rules of Order, reported the Rules heretofore in force without amendment.—Concurred in.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from J. H. D. McNeill, Esq. the member elect from Moore, resigning his seat in this House, in consequence of ill health. On motion of Mr. Waddell, a Writ was issued to the Sheriff of Moore, to hold an Election to fill the vacancy, on Monday the 3rd of December.

On motion of Mr. Hoke,

Ordered. That the Clerk of the House be directed to procure a copy of the Revised Statutes for the use of each of the Standing Committees.

The Speaker laid before the House the Report of Daniel W. Courts, Public Treasurer, on the state of the Public Funds. Sent to the Senate with a proposition to print, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to take into consideration the 8th section of the Constitution of this State, and give a declaratory opinion of the Legislature, as to the proper construction thereof.

A Message from the Senate, which was concurred in, proposing to vote on Monday next for a Secretary of State. William Hill, Esq. is in nomination.

The invitation of the Wilmington Committees was referred to a Joint Select Committee, consisting on the part of the House, of Messrs. Wm. P. Williams, Crawford, J. T. Miller, Hoke and Boyden; and, on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Jones, McDiarmid, Bunting, Franklin and Cherry.

Another vote took place for Engrossing Clerks, but without success.

Mr. Wm. P. Williams submitted a Resolution, which was rejected, to drop the three lowest candidates on the list for Engrossing Clerks, at each voting, until the proper number be elected.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Nov. 24.

Mr. Jones, from the Joint Select Committee to which was referred the communications of the citizens of Wilmington, and the representatives of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road Company, reported that they recommended the acceptance of the invitation contained in said communications, which was read and concurred in, but was subsequently negatived by the other House, by a large vote.

On motion of Mr. Exum, a proposition was sent to the Commons to vote on Tuesday for Solicitor of the 2d Judicial Circuit, and informing that House that William H. Washington is in nomination for the appointment.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Wilson until Thursday, and to Mr. Houlder until Tuesday next.

The Speaker announced to the Senate the following standing Committees:

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Moore, Albright, Moody, Sharp, Reinhardt, Cooper, and Houlder.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Taylor, Speed, Baker, Montgomery, Allison, Moye and Exum.

Claims—Messrs. Dockery, Fox, Melchor, Harper, Whitaker, Redding, and Foy of Onslow.

Judiciary—Messrs. Morehead, Edwards, Cherry, Carson, Davidson, Hill and Wilson.

Internal Improvement—Messrs. Shepard, Holt, Kerr, Franklin, McDiarmid, Hawkins and Ribelin.

Education and Literary Fund—Messrs. Cherry, Shepard, Biddle, Spruill, Arrington, Bunting and Reid.

Joint Select Committees on the part of the Senate;

Finance—Messrs. Jones, Wilson, Spruill, Hawkins, Albright, Dockery, Etheridge and Rabun.

Library—Messrs. Carson, Davidson, and Williams, of Beaufort and Hyde.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Committees;

Committee of Finance—Messrs. Reid, W. P. Williams, McWilliams, Rand, Huggins, Clegg, Matthews and Gwyn.

Committee on the Library—Messrs. Robards, Amis and Waddell.

On motion of H. C. Jones,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the law respecting the manner of bringing suits from one county to another in the County Court.

Mr. Reid presented a bill to emancipate Tom Hasley. Read and referred to Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Nye, a bill fixing the time for perfecting titles to land heretofore entered and paid in. Read first time.

Received from His Excellency, Governor Dudley, a communication covering the Report of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the publication of the Revised Statutes. Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1838.

☞ Our Correspondents must exercise the excellent virtue of patience; several communications have been received, and are now in type,—they will appear as soon as practicable.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD (Whig) has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States in New Jersey, over *Mahlon Dickerson*, by a majority of 12 votes.

COL. PHILO WHITE, our former townsman, has been appointed disbursing Officer of the Naval Station at Pensacola, West Florida, where he is about to proceed and enter upon the duties of the Office.

THE NATIONAL UNION, AND ANTI-ABOLITIONIST is the title of a new paper lately started in Philadelphia, and which we have received; it is very neatly printed on a large sheet, and indepen dently of its merit in other respects, is an interesting family newspaper.

We welcome it as an able coadjutor in the cause to which it is especially devoted, neutral in politics, but standing forth as the uncompromising and fearless opponent of Abolitionism, in all its hideous deformity, we anticipate good results from its circulation. Such a paper as this promises to be, edited with ability, zeal, and reason, will accomplish much in opening the eyes of fanaticism, and error to the fearful tendency of the mad measures of Abolition. The cause in which it is combatting ought to ensure the unhesitating and general support of the South. We think it but proper to lay the Prospectus before our readers, which we shall do next week,—and trust that the enterprize will meet with a sustaining encouragement.

The December number of the SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, is received. Not having had leisure to examine its contents we must defer a notice till our next.

"NATIONAL ANTI-MASONIC CONVENTION."

The President-making party at the North seem to have got into what Maj. Downing would denominate a pretty considerable snarl, in conducting their operations. We have noticed for some time the rumblings of discontent gradually becoming more distinct; they have at last broke out, and there is an open "war in the camp." Some time since, it will be recollected, the Boston Atlas, heretofore accredited as the organ of Mr. Webster, came out with a withdrawal of Mr. Webster from the Presidential course, a denunciation of Mr. Clay as *unavailable*, and a recommendation of Gen'l. Harrison as the only *available* candidate for President; we noted it then as a sign; some sharp skirmishing has since taken place between the backers of the different nominees, and recently a "National Anti-Masonic Convention" has been held in Philadelphia, which, after "grave and mature deliberation," nominated WM. H. HARRISON for President, and DANIEL WEBSTER for Vice President. The Convention was composed of 119 members,—30 from Pennsylvania, 42 from New York, 14 from Massachusetts, 21 from Ohio, 8 from New Jersey, and 4 from Rhode Island. Besides nominating President, &c., the Convention passed resolutions condemning the Sub-Treasury scheme.

How Mr. Webster will take the honor of second best, conferred by these gentlemen, we do not know, but conjecture, from previous signs, that he will bear himself meekly on the occasion. We wait, with all imaginable patience, to see the result of these manœuvres, and with a degree of interest nearly about equal to that of the woman, who, upon seeing her husband, and a bear engaged in an amicable embrace, stood off, with her arms folded, crying,—"fair play," "fair play," "let 'em have it out."

FIRE AT RUTHERFORDTON.

On the night of the 20th inst., a fire broke out in the Tailor Shop of M. A. Dickerson, formerly occupied by Smith, Jay & Co.—as a store, and, immediately communicated to the dwelling house of Mrs. Michael, from thence it spread up and down Main Street, until it consumed one whole square, and the Public house of John Logan, Esq., on another, together with all the papers and Docket of the Court of Equity of the County.

Dr. Duffie's, office and contents, and the most of the furniture of Mrs. Michael were consumed.

The stores and houses on the other side of Main Street caught fire several times, but by the exertions of the citizens they were saved from destruction.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a Stove in the Tailor Shop. Loss about $15,000: no insurance.

THE MESSAGE.

By the exclusion of other matter, and the delay of our paper a day later than usual, we are enabled to lay before our readers a portion—all that has been received—of the Governor's Message,—we extract from the Register. Of course, no opinion of its general character can be formed from a part only; we cannot, however, refrain from an expression of regret, that in this portion, which we have given, there is much of that, which we had hoped to see entirely omitted,—matter affording material for partisan warfare—which will kindle, we fear, the flame of political contention in our Legislature, and divert the deliberations of that body from their proper channel, into a party strife on questions and subjects of Federal policy, with which, in our humble opinion, they, as a legislative body, have, at this time, little or no concern. Such agitations can be productive of no good, and must result in evil;—much, very much is depending upon the action of the present Legislature for the adoption of such a liberal policy of Internal Improvement as will quicken and nerve the slumbering energies of the State, and therefore we had hoped that they would turn their attention to this and other subjects of deep importance to North Carolina, for whose welfare they have assembled specially to deliberate. We forbear further remark until we have seen the balance of the Message.

Mr. White, Senator from Anson, and Mr. McNeill, Commoner from Moore, have resigned their seats in the Legislature on account of ill health, Writs of Election have been issued, to fill the vacancies. The elections will take place next Monday.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation calling upon all good citizens to oppose the enterprizes which have lately been originated on our frontier for the invasion of Canada, and to use their utmost endeavors to maintain the sacred law of strict neutrality, and bring to merited punishment all offenders against the same.

JAS. F. TROTTER, of Mississippi, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

CANADA.

The so called Patriot force, in Upper Canada, to the number of about 500, and composed entirely, it is stated, of men from this side the line, have been surrounded by the British forces in a mill where they had fortified themselves, driven out by a cannonade, and entirely destroyed—one man only, of all, being known to have escaped;—so has ended their sympathy for Canada suffering, themselves the victims of their own folly,—they went over to join the insurgent forces, but instead of the welcome anticipated, they found every man's hand against them, and have met the fate of defeated invaders.

In Lower Canada, prisoners to the number of several hundred have been taken of the insurgents,—they will be tried for rebellion.

The notes of all the South Carolina Banks, (with the exception of those of Georgetown and Hamburg,) are now received on deposite, and in payment by the branches of the Cape Fear Bank in this place, and at Fayetteville.

No administration should be sustained by the South without evidence of its endeavours at economy and retrenchment With a decreasing revenue under the operation of the compromise on the tariff question, the expenditures must likewise be diminished, or the compromise must be disturbed and a higher tariff imposed; otherwise the money cannot be forthcoming to meet the appropriations. The present administration and its opponents the Whigs, are now about equally divided in Congress, the latter having probably a small majority. The movements and the votes of both should be closely watched, and a firm resolution adopted to hold no communion with those who go for lavish expenditures, and consequently for high duties. On low taxes and economical expenditures rest the safety of the South, and the stability of the Union. And no matter what name a party may assume, there can be no affinity between those who form it and us, unless these are made its watchwords.—*Pen. Messenger.*

GOV. DUDLEY'S MESSAGE.

"The novelty and the imposing magnitude of recent events, will afford you matter for much and serious consideration during the present session. The deranged circulating medium of trade, the cramped situation of our monetary institutions, and the new scheme for the establishment of Sub-Treasuries by the General Government, all demand your anxious reflection; for they are intimately associated with the interests of our constituents. During a period of profound peace, and in the midst of unexampled prosperity and happiness, the country has been precipitated from her high enjoyments, and plunged (with no natural causes to explain it) into the abyss of wide spread misery and ruin. Although the recuperative energies of a new and rich country, and of a singularly enterprising people, have not permitted us to be permanently depressed, yet the lessons of past experience should not be lost upon us. We should investigate and understand the causes of these calamities, that we may apply the proper remedies to prevent their recurrence. We must not continue to float upon a sea of uncertain experiments; we must settle upon some permanent and practical system of policy, something defined and well understood, else public apprehension is kept alive, business is retarded, and enterprise destroyed. Bear with me, then, whilst, with becoming deference, I endeavor to investigate a subject which my sense of duty will not permit me to pass by.

The seeds of these disasters, I believe were sown in 1816. Measures were then adopted, from what motive it is not now necessary to enquire, which have greatly contributed to the misfortunes of 1836–'37. The distress of 1816 were remarkably similar to those of more recent occurrence, except that they were more extensive and severe. We had just emerged from a harrassing and expensive war, which had greatly increased the public debt, had exhausted the resources of the country, and inflicted on her citizens extensive pecuniary injury. The Banks had suspended specie payments, the currency and exchanges were utterly deranged, confidence was destroyed and credit paralyzed. Under such circumstances, our soil, scarcely free from the pollution of the enemy, Congress decides on taxing the people to discharge the public debt of two wars. For this purpose the tariff of duties of 1816 was gradually increased up to 1828, properly denominated "the bill of abominations" passed, establishing a yet higher tariff prospectively incommensurate. In many instances it was so high as absolutely to prohibit the importation of articles of prime necessity. The manufacture of our domestic manufactures were subsequently fostered and increased under the auspices of the tariff, and thither we were forced to purchase at high prices those articles which this exorbitant tariff had expelled from our commerce; and those commodities which our manufacturers could not supply we continued to import, because of their necessity, but burdened with a tax, which is unexampled before in the annals of legislation, was endured by a free people. Take, for instance, the duties of ... cents on iron, 3 to 4 cents on sugar, ... cents per bushel on salt, 10 cents per ... es, and on all other articles of prime necessity ... to 250 per cent., which certainly would never have been submitted to but for the plausible ... triotism of the people to pay the public debt.

To regulate and improve the currency and to furnish a safe depository for the revenue thus rapidly accruing, the Bank of the United States was chartered. After struggling with the circumstances which gave it being, it succeeded at length in realizing the objects of its creation, a currency and rate of exchange equal ... to any ever enjoyed by this or any other ... performed its functions as fiscal agent of the Government to the entire satisfaction of ... cessor of President Jackson.

But the operations of this oppressive ... ry tariff continued to draw money from ... the few, and for purposes other than the ... penses of the Government, until 1836. ... the country was stretched to its utmost ... every means resorted to for relief. The ... 1819 '20 & '26 gave fearful warning of the ... ger, and but for the liberality and wise ... the Bank of the United States, the crisis ... been much more calamitous. The relief ... the Bank, however, was but temporary ... The cause of ruin was too deeply laid, ... continued to do its work silently, insidiously. The merchants were stimulated to ... importations, speculation was fostered, ... tended, with the delusive hope of removing ... ments, originating in a trade burdened ... The Banks lent themselves to the madness ... their circulation was enlarged, their ability ... themselves diminished, and the destruction ... of the United States completed the work ...

President Jackson made a systematic ... credit system. He declared "that all ... borrowed capital ought to break;" he ... down the United States Bank; and cast ... odium upon the issues of all banks, by his ... quiring the payment for lands in specie ... warning to merchants, bankers and capitalists ... with the instinct of self-preservation, ... sails to the coming storm, husbanded their ... called in their means, and re-action and ruin ...

The public treasure had been deposited in the ... local banks, and, with the hope of healing ... which he had inflicted upon the commerce ... of the country, the President determined ... Bank system. This he promised should ... purposes of the Bank of the United States ... with its evils and dangers. While the ... tinued to accumulate, these promises ... of fulfilment, and the President congratulated ... lic on his success; yet the re-action went ... had been given to public confidence which ... powers of the President could not reach; ... pressed into market, and the price ... went down, property changed hands at ... the banks curtailed, and in turn were ... payment of their debts; the deposites were ... a further curtailment was necessary; no ... remained; confidence was destroyed, business ... and the suspension followed with all its ... ruptcy and ruin. The local Banks, in their ... discarded and denounced as unworthy the ... the Government or people.

They have terminated a series of ill ... pernicious experiments—a vacillating policy ... ed expedients; taxing to pay off the public ... protect home manufactures; establishing a ... United States at one moment, and putting ... unconstitutional at the next; creating a ... tive tariff to-day and destroying it to-morrow ... ing a surplus revenue from the wants of ... patronizing, caressing and stimulating into ... folly the Banks of the States, and then denouncing ... for failing to accomplish what no rational ... have expected from them. They could ... the exchanges, and it was equal folly ... they could withstand the shock, which ... cumstances beyond their control drove ... They were compelled to suspend payment ... placed another crop in market to remit the ... European creditors, and to repair losses at ...

My confidence in our local Banks is not ... They have suffered with the country ... unfortunate, perhaps imprudent: but they ... of our credit system, and with the improved ... limitations which experience has suggested ... essential to us, and ought to be sustained. ... of this State, from a comparative examination ... condition with the institutions of the other ... at the period of the suspension, in a very ... sition; and I was impressed with the opinion ... it any, could have sustained their payments ... the pressure. But their able managers, who ... situation best, believed otherwise, and they ... general example. They have again, with ... rity, followed in the resumption, and now ... payments in specie.

Soon after the suspension of the Banks, ... tures of several States were convened to ... sible, the downward course of things, and to ... relief as circumstances might demand. ... respectable examples, and at the suggestion of ... respectable citizens, I deemed it due to the ... summon the Council of State to advise ... the course which it would be best to pursue ... viewing the situation of the Banks and the ... the community, a convention of the General ... was not deemed necessary. It was believed ... assistance could be afforded these institutions ... with the rights of the people, and that ... tion was afforded the community, by the ... of the charters, allowing 12 per cent. interest ... suing to redeem their notes.

The sympathy of our citizens with the ... the times, even to the hunted banks, is strong ... of their liberality, forbearance and ... Demands were seldom made, and of very ... ble amounts. Few were found, Shylock ... the pound of flesh; for the position of ... looked upon as a calamity rather than a ...

The Bank of the United States having been ... by one President, and pronounced unconstitutional ... the present incumbent; the local banks ... denounced and discarded, no alternative ... is left the President but to devise some ... the fiscal agent of the Government. This ... announced to the public under the imposing ... "Independent Treasury," and has been ... mended to Congress, and as often rejected ... though composed of a majority of his ... had the best sources of information, and ... tunities to investigate the subject fully ... ly been very elaborately discussed at ... rejected under circumstances which ... mand the acquiescence of every ... the doctrine that a majority ought to ... not submitted to; every exertion has ... is still making by the immense influence ... patronage, to reverse this twice decided ... appeal has been made to the people, ... been carried into our State elections, and ...

[illegible] sword with it, from the [illegible] of our constables to that of the Executive. It has been made the test of [illegible]. [illegible] and honorable [illegible] have taken the stump at elections, at [illegible] and dinner tables in defence of it. The [illegible] has been appealed to in support of it.—[illegible] have been invited by the Secretary of the Treasury to protest his own drafts on the Banks when specie was refused, in order to make them equivalent to [illegible] and available in the market at a high premium, [illegible] custom house duties. This is no fiction, it is a [illegible]; and the Government has been dishonored by her [illegible] officers for a petty reward of profit on the salaries [illegible] are receiving from her bounty. The honorable [illegible] of Congress were proffered specie by a circular of the Secretary in the payment of their compensation. With such inducements, incentives and appeals, [illegible] would not be astonished to see this new device become the law of the land against the dispassionate [illegible] of the people.

I understand the "Independent Treasury" to mean, reduced to its naked proportions, the appointment of new Agents by the Government, whose duty it will be to receive the public dues from the *people* in *gold* and *silver* only, keep it in safes and vaults, and pay it out to the salaried officers and others in coin only rejecting the use of banks as depositories and their notes as a medium of payment, whether convertible into specie or not. This measure I consider wrong in principle. No [illegible] government would be sustained in exacting from the people coin only in the payment of taxes, land sales and entries, nor could individuals be tolerated in a course so odious and oppressive.

The employment of gold and silver only, in all transactions between the government and people, it practicable at all, would be inconvenient and expensive.—[illegible] the impracticability of conducting the business of [illegible] country with a specie currency only, is not denied. We must then necessarily have a mixed currency of specie and Bank notes—the one, according to the Independent Treasury doctrine, for the Government, and the other for the people: and they must come in conflict. The refusal of the Government to receive the people's currency must depreciate it or produce a constant drain upon the Banks, which must destroy their usefulness.

On the score of safety, the Independent Treasury is [illegible] particularly objectionable. Few of us are ignorant that the officers of the U. States are appointed more frequently from political considerations than from intrinsic merit, and too frequently from noisy demagogues, who are always the most forward and pertinacious applicants for office. The deposits in the local Banks [illegible], from their nature, be more secure than with such officers. They are guaranteed by the capital of the Bank, and the watchful eye of self interest is perpetually upon them. I speak chiefly in reference to the officers and the management of the Banks of this State; and from personal knowledge, I am very certain that no Sub-Treasury can be organized with which I would confidently entrust my personal funds as with our [illegible]

But this Sub-Treasury scheme must increase the number of officers, and the patronage of the General Government, already swollen beyond all proper limits. I have an insuperable objection to seeing the agents of the Government spread over the States, with the control of money or power of any kind, to operate on our [illegible], manners and feelings, or to influence our elective franchise. We have already a Mint without coin, an Arsenal without need, Collectors and hosts of Custom house officers, at all our ports of entry, and Postmasters, like the locusts of Egypt. They form a phalanx, which no patriot can contemplate without just apprehension, or think of increasing without dismay.

Some advocate the scheme, because in its operation, it will be hostile to the local Banks; and that, in their nature, they are antagonistical, and cannot exist together. Are we prepared for the destruction of our Banks, and, with them, of our trade and enterprize?—Are we willing to witness a reduction in the value of our property of one half or more! Destroy our Banks, and we will witness this, or the humiliating alternative of being sustained by foreign capital.

We are told that the independent Treasury will relieve the South from the shackles of Northern trade—enable her to establish a direct intercourse with foreign countries—build up her markets, and unite the whole South in trade, interest and feeling. Nothing surely was ever more fallacious. Did its *northern projectors* originate it with this view, or do they now sustain it upon such motives? Hardly, gentlemen.

These shackles of Northern trade, of which we have already heard so much, proceed from causes not so easily overcome. The North is much indebted to her natural advantages, but she owes more to the liberal employment of the credit system. This enabled her, at an early period, to commence a generous rivalry with European commerce and manufactures. This furnished her the [illegible] of ship building—called her manufactures into being, improved her navigation and constructed her roads and canals. These improvements soon reacted upon industry, gave facilities to the farmer, encouragement to the mechanic, and employment to labour of every description. These objects (except commerce) were greatly fostered by the war, subsequently by the tariff and afterwards by the money thrown into circulation, by the payment of the public debt.

Our course was vastly different, our energies were directed to the quiet pursuits of agricultural life. Always fearful of overbanking, we employed the credit system for no valuable improvement; our trade was originally mostly with Europe; there we shipped our products, and received in return, manufactured goods to supply all our wants. Gradully, however, our trade began to be transferred to the North. We began to find that there we could meet with foreign goods imported in northern vessels and by northern capital, which added to their own manufactures, of greater extent and variety, and actually cheaper in price, than we had been importing directly; because they better understood the wants of our trade, had spare capital, and could [illegible] a small assortment to our convenience Hence the transfer; but the North also consumes largely of our raw material, which renders the trade reciprocally beneficial to us.

Our merchants are a calculating and pains taking class; depend on it, they have made their calculations in *figures*, and find their profit in a northern over a direct European trade, or the present state of things had never existed. The City of New York possesses natural advantages so greatly superior to any other port in the United States, that she has not only the trade of the South, but of nearly all the Northern and Eastern States in a greater or less degree.

To build up home markets is certainly highly desirable, and of primary importance; but it cannot be effected by *Conventions*. Their collected wisdom may devise the means, but they must be such means as have before produced the same results—such as have enabled the North to compete with Europe. We must extend the credit system—afford the means to erect manufactories, to build ships, to improve our navigation, to open canals and construct turnpikes and rail-ways, to improve [illegible] our water power, and to work the mines [illegible] and minerals with which our State so richly abounds. And we must do what is of paramount importance, erect Seminaries of Education, to qualify our children the better to improve our [illegible] advantages, to keep the children of the [illegible] at home, and avoid the extravagant ex[illegible] and the uncongenial habits which they [illegible] abroad. We must encourage our own [illegible] and import nothing that we can make at [illegible] and finally, we must do as our brethren of the North do, stay at home ourselves, except when [illegible] or business takes us abroad, and cease to [illegible] our time and substance in idleness and extravagance.

We should forbear to [illegible] sectional and geographical feelings. There is danger in [illegible]. It is enough to keep the line of rights and [illegible] between the State and General Governments separate and distinct. The object of our [illegible] was trade, friendly intercourse and [illegible]; and I should learn with regret the [illegible] of any measure that would tend to place a bitter rivalry or angry alienation between the North and South—We have but one peculiar Southern interest to guard, and that is sufficient to bind us together with chains of adamant. We look with confidence to the Constitution for protection there; and when that fails, the South, as one man, will know how to protect herself.

A circulating medium of uniform value and in sufficent amount, is the great desideratum of our extensive and enterprising confederacy. It is the life blood of the various branches of our spreading industry—of our agriculture, commerce, trade, manufactures and internal improvements of every description: and is rendered more essential to our welfare by the extent of our Union, the variety of soil and climate, and of our people, differing almost as much in wants, habits and manners. This all important circulation, I apprehend, cannot be supplied without the credit and protection of the Federal Government, exerted, either directly, in the establishment of a National Bank; or, indirectly, under proper regulations in favor of the Bank of the State

A National Bank being considered unconstitutional by the present Chief Magistrate, cannot, of course be established during his term of office, unless a constitutional majority can be obtained to control the veto power, of which I confess I entertain no hope. The necessities of the country have twice called such an institution into being; and under the auspices of our most enlightened and patriotic Statesmen, it fully realized the expectations of its friends and supplied the wants of the country.—Still, it has been made the stalking horse of the demagogue, and made to bear upon all our elections, from the elevated Chief Magistrate down to the humble constable; and yet, so impressed was the country with its utility and necessity, that, despite of the popularity of the late President, who was opposed to it, it was re chartered by Congress by decided majorities, and fell a victim to the veto power. The constitutionality of its establishment seems to be a question never to be settled; and if the scenes of its re-charter are always to be acted over and the public mind excited and disturbed by the misrepresentations and agitations of corrupt partizans, it may well be questioned whether the advantages of such an institution, highly as I value it, are not countervailed by the improper uses to which its enemies basely prostitute it. Under such circumstances, with no national currency and our exchanges deranged, with no hope of action by the General Government, it becomes our duty to search out a substitute for the National Bank.

My preferences are with the Banks of the States; and I ask your attention to, and your candid consideration of, my reasons. Their permanancy is an important recommendation. The first chartered banks in the country are yet in existence and in good credit, and no one within my knowledge, of respectable standing, has ever been refused a re-charter when applied for. National politics have never entered into their management; and their contracitons and expansions can never affect the business of the country like a National Bank of large capital, ramifying into many States.

A considerable reformation, alteration and improvement would be necessary, however, in order to make the local Banks meet my views. They are at present too numerous; their capitals generally too small; and the variety of their notes so great that it is almost impossible to fix upon the memory the character of the signatures and vignettes, so as to avoid the danger of forgeries. Some of their locations are inconvenient as depositories; It will inevitably lead to rivalry and dissatisfaction, jealousies, and more than all, to a deprecation of the issues of the rejected Banks.

I propose, then, that our State lead the way in the reform of our Banking system, and respectfully recommend the chartering of a Bank with a capital of ten millions of dollars, allowing the existing Banks to subscribe all their Capital Stock into it; the remaining stock to be taken by individuals—&c. &c

MEETING IN LINCOLNTON.

At an Internal Improvement meeting held by the citizens of Lincolnton, at the Courthouse of Lincoln county, on the 12th of November 1838,

On motion Carlos Leonard was appointed Chairman, and Jas. R. Dodge, Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of appointing Delegates to represent the citizens of this county in the Internal Improvement Convention, to be held at Raleigh on the second Monday of December,

On motion of Mr. Motz, it was

Resolved, That, Whereas an Internal Improvement Convention is to be held at the City of Raleigh, N. C., on the second Monday in December next, for the purpose of forming and proposing plans for a liberal system of general Improvement throughout the State, and believing she has acted with too much caution on that subject, and that Rail Roads are the only means by which her resources can be developed, but unfortunately this system has never been understood and appreciated in this part of the State,

Be it therefore Resolved, That we regard with pleasure, the efforts of our fellow-citizens in the different sections of the State to promote her general interest, and that in order to render what assistance we can for the promotion of the object,

Resolved, That we appoint delegates to represent us in the General Convention.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed as delegates;

Messrs. Michael Hoke, Jno. Killian, Bartlett Shipp, Alfred M. Burton, Andrew Motz, Leonard E. Thompson, A. R. Porter, and Jas. R. Dodge.

On motion of Mr. Thompson,

Resolved, That a majority of the delegates herein appointed have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in that body, and that the delegates, so appointed, shall have full power to represent this meeting.

Believing that every individual who has, by any means, contributed to give light on the important subject of Internal Improvement deserves the approbation and esteem of the people,

Therefore resolved, That the thanks of this meeting ought and should most respectfully be presented to the late author of the able, instructive, and satisfactory publications on the subject of Internal Improvement in the State which have lately appeared in the Raleigh Standard under the signature of Mentor.

Resolved, That the above Resolutions be published in both the Lincoln papers.

CARLOS LEONARD, Chairman.

JAS. R. DODGE, SECRETARY.

[illegible] "[illegible] PRESS"

Messrs. Editors: [illegible] of your readers and [illegible] "hear [illegible] willing to give [illegible] the great political [illegible] of our country through your columns.

The "liberty of conscience," is no less essential to the existence of *Christian* communities, than the "freedom of the Press" is to the preservation and permanence of *Republican* institutions. And so far as these essential elements of a free State go, we ought to be the happiest people on the face of the globe; for no nation under the sun enjoys a more unrestrained liberty of the Press, or a more unlimited toleration of religious opinions than ours; and no other people certainly ever exercised greater latitude in worshipping God, not only "according to the dictates of their own consciences," but according to all the freaks of their most wayward fancies.

But notwithstanding the Press is so "free" with us, as too often to mistake *licentiousness* for "*liberty*"—the partizan papers of our country are sadly at fault in not affording the people that *freedom of discussion* through their columns, which is all-essential to dispassionate persons, in their endeavors to form a right estimate of public men and measures. Indeed, so exclusively *partizan* have nearly all the political Journals of the present day become, that it would seem as though their were more ambitious of gaining notoriety, as *eulogists* of all whose sentiments are in coincidence with their own, and *detraction* of every one happening to hold adverse opinions, than emulous in promoting fair and impartial discussions of mooted points of public policy, whereby their Presses might become what every American patriot must desire to see them—aids to public virtue, disseminators of *truth*, and vehicles of *facts* rather than of political *fictions*.

It is therefore peculiarly gratifying to the honest Republicans, the independent freemen of Western Carolina, who desire that their political opinions, like their vestments, should be of *domestic manufacture*—made up at home—it is pleasing, I repeat, to this class of your readers, Messrs. Editors, to learn that you will hereafter furnish them, through the columns of the good old "Western Carolinian," with the requisite materials (assorted, too, as the merchants would say) to enable them to make up their *own* opinions of "men and measures." It is the more gratifying to them that you have determined on this liberal course, since certain *trading* politicians have, about these days, become very annoying in their attempt to palm off *second-hand* sentiments upon the people, as genuine "public opinion."

With these preliminary remarks, Messrs. Editors, I will ask the use of your columns to make some brief statements of the results of recent elections in several of the States. So variant and contradictory are the accounts which party papers have given of these elections, that unsophisticated inquirers after the *truth* of the matter, are totally at a loss to determine what the *actual* results have been. Having access to papers from the most important points in the Union, I have made out a summary of unvarnished "facts," giving the results *as they are*—and "nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice."

NEW JERSEY.

In this State, the general election for representatives to Congress, and for members of the Legislature, took place about the 10th ult. For two years past, New Jersey has been a "whig" State; all her delegation in Congress, a large majority of both branches of the Legislature, and every department of her State government, have been thoroughly whig, during that period. At the recent elections, however, a change has been effected in favor of the democratic party; the whig majority in the Legislature has been reduced about one-third; and *five* out of the *six* democratic candidates for Congress, received *from the people* an average majority of about 70 votes.

But it seems, owing to the neglect of the Clerks of Cumberland and Middlesex counties to return the votes of the townships of Milville and South Amboy, which gave an aggregate majority of 339 votes for the democratic candidates—that the Governor and council proceeded to count out the ballots actually returned to them, and to declare the whig candidates elected, without including the returns from the two townships in Cumberland and Middlesex, omitted (*or suppressed*, as the democrats allege) by the Clerks of those counties. It was after this wise, that *all* the whig candidates received the Governor's certificate of election. But, as Gov. Pennington *neglected* to send, by express, and procure the votes of the two townships kept back by the delinquent Clerks, as he was required by law to do, and as Gov. Southard, Gov. Williamson, &c., had heretofore done in similar cases; and as nobody denies but that *five* of the democratic, with *one* of the whig candidates, received the greatest number of votes for Congress; there seems to be very little doubt but that the five democrats who were *elected by the people*, will eventually be admitted to their seats.

☞ I find my "Summary" is extended to a greater length than I had anticipated; and lest it should be obnoxious to your very judicious caution to be "brief," I close this communication with a statement of the result of the New Jersey election only. (Given above.)

Your friend,

A. DEMOCRAT.

Nov. 13, 1838.

[From our Fayetteville Correspondence.]

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 17, 1838.

Since we wrote you on the 17th, a very animated business has been done: our streets have been crowded with waggons: Corn has come in freely during the week, and a decline of 5 to 10 cents on the article has followed. We quote 75 a 80 cts.

Flaxseed has sold as high as 135 cts. this week, in one or two instances; we quote 125 a 135—considerable quantities coming in and sells readily. Wheat 125 a 130. The former prices of Cotton have been maintained, the quantity in for the season very small.

Arrived since our last steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with Diligence & Nelson (Lighters) in tow with full freights; dry goods, Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Lime, Hay, &c., &c., for Merchants here and in the country.

Departed, since, steamer Henrietta, and boat Diligence, with Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., shipped by Merchants here.

Agreeably to our expectations, our Banks are taking S. C. money again, except the Banks of Hamburg and Georgetown notes; all others are taken we understand.

We would say that the article of flour has come in freely this week, also; and a further decline of 25 cts on our last week's quotations, has been submitted to on that article. Of Whiskey and Brandy there has been considerable in during this week, and our last quotations on those articles fully maintained.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Davidson County, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Charles P. Moorman, Mr. OSBORNE G. FOARD, of this Town, to Miss LUCY, daughter of the late Anderson Ellis, Esq.

In this County, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. WELLINGTON SMITH, of Montgomery County, to Miss ELIZABETH ELLIOTT, of this County.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

At her residence, on the 15th ult., in the 88th year of her age, Mrs SYLVINA NYE, wife of Mr. Sylvanus Nye of South Amenia, New York, and mother of Mrs. S. D. N. Hutchison of Salisbury, leaving behind her an aged husband and a numerous family to mourn her removal.

As a wife, a mother, a friend or a neighbor, she had [illegible]

[illegible] with Jesus [illegible]

Of her it may be [illegible]

In Wilkes county, [illegible] the Rev. JOHN [illegible], a Presbyterian Clergyman, aged [illegible] county; lately resident of [illegible] county, from whence he removed in 1838.

Dangers stand thick through all the ground,
To push us to the tomb;
And fierce diseases wait around,
To hurry mortals home.

On the 22d inst., WILLIAM JUNIUS, aged two years, youngest son of Col. J. F. McCorkle.

Well let my mortal powers decay,
I'll sooner reach Eternal day;
Life here is toil, and care, and pain,
Life there is Everlasting gain.
Inspire my soul, thou Heavenly Dove,
And teach my thoughts to soar above;
My God! an infant too must die!
Jesus, oh! let it to thee fly.
Uphold my soul amidst the waves;—
None but a God has power to save!
Instruct, support, oh! carry me,
Until I've pass'd the boisterous sea.—
Sweet peace, oh!—Heaven!—my friends!—farewell!

[Com.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY......November [illegible], 1838.

Bacon,	15 a [illegible]	Molasses,	[illegible] a 75
Brandy, apple,	none	Nails,	[illegible] a 10
peach,	none	Oats,	[illegible]
Butter,	12½ a 15	Pork,	[illegible]
Cotton, in seed,	200	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12
clean,	7 a 8	loaf,	18 a [illegible]
Coffee,	15 a 18	Salt,	[illegible]
Corn,	a 50	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tobacco,	8 a [illegible]
Flour,	500 a 600	Wheat, (bushel)	100 a [illegible]
Flaxseed,	75	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Linseed Oil, pr. gal.	$1 12½	Eggs pr. doz.	8 a 10

AT FAYETTEVILLE....November 17, 1838.

Bacon,	12½ a 15	Iron,	5½ a 6
Brandy, peach,	a 100	Molasses,	40 a [illegible]
apple,	[illegible]	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	25 a [illegible]	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Coffee,	13½ a [illegible]	lump,	15 a 17
Cotton,	10 a 11½	loaf,	18 a 00
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt,	70 a 75
Flaxseed,	125 a 135	Wheat, new,	125 a 130
Flour,	675 a 775	Whiskey,	[illegible]
Feathers	45 a 46	Wool,	20 a 25

AT CHERAW.........November [illegible], 1838.

Bacon, lb.	14 a 15	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Butter,	15 a 25	wrought,	[illegible] a 18
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	[illegible]
Cotton,	8½ a 12	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 100	Salt,	325 a 350
Flour, country,	650 a 800	Steel, American,	10 a 12½
Iron,	5 a 6¼	English,	00 a 14
Lard,	12½ a 22	German,	12 a 14
Leather, sole,	22 a 25	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Molasses,	45 a 50	Tea,	[illegible]
Orleans,	56 a 57	Tobacco, ma'fd.	10 a [illegible]

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS
AND
Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

Executors' Sale.

THE undersigned, as Executor of Henry Delamothe, Esq., deceased, will, at his late residence in Henderson, Montgomery county, expose to Public Sale, on the 3rd of December ensuing, a very large stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture; a large quantity of Corn, Oats, Fodder, Hay, Farming Tools, &c. The Executor will, at the same time, rent the Lands, and hire the negroes. The terms of Sale, made known on the day of Sale.—Those having claims, are requested to present them for settlement, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Law. Those indebted to the Estate, are requested to make payment.

JOHN ATKINS, Ex'r.

November 15, 1838. ts

Notice.

WILL be sold, by order of Court, at the late residence of John Adderton, dec'd., on the 11th of December next,

THIRTEEN LIKELY YOUNG

NEGROES;

amongst them are men women and children, belonging to the Estate of John Adderton, dec'd., sold for distribution amongst the heirs at law. ☞ Terms made known on the day of sale. JAMES ADDERTON, Admr.

Nov. 13th, 1838. 24:ts.

Administrators' Notice.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 13th of December next, at the late dwelling of John Turner, dec'd. all the personal property belonging to said deceased; consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, one Waggon and Geer, one set of Blacksmith Tools; and a variety of other articles usually kept on a farm, but too tedious to mention. Also, twelve likely

NEGROES;

consisting of one man, two women and children.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving Bond with approved Securities.

All those indebted to the said Estate, by Note or otherwise, will settle the same without delay, as no indulgence can be given. All those having claims against said Estate will present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SAM'L. TURNER, }
H. TURNER. } Adm'rs.

Rowan Co., Nov. 2[illegible], 1838. ts

NEW FALL AND [illegible]

[illegible]

Salisbury, Nov. 7, 1838.

Private Entertainment.

THOS. FOSTER



[illegible] TERTAINMENT. [illegible] TABLE will at all times [illegible] with the choicest Liquors. [illegible] will be well supplied [illegible] and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mocksville, Feb. 9, 1838.

Land for Sale.

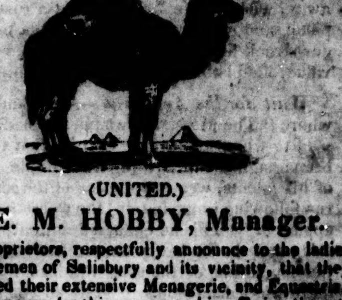


THE Subscriber offers for [illegible] hundred acres of LAND, [illegible] of the Yadkin river, between Stokes' ferry [illegible] Mills, in the County of Montgomery. [illegible] to it is one of the finest *mill seats* in the State. [illegible] the late dry spell and low water, there was a [illegible] quantity of water to drive two or three [illegible] 1,000 Spindles.

ELI [illegible]

Wind Hill, N. C., Oct. 4, 1838.

MENAGERIE & CIRCUS.



(UNITED.)

J. E. M. HOBBY, Manager.

The proprietors, respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury and its vicinity, that they have united their extensive Menagerie, and Equestrian Circus Company for this season, and in offering them to the public for exhibition, are determined to give such a variety of entertainments as cannot fail to meet the approbation of all classes of the community. To effect this, they have engaged some of the most talented and celebrated Equestrian, and Gymnastic performers, together with their fine collection of living animals; will afford a rich and rare treat to the naturalist, and lover of Gymnastic and Equestrian exercises.

The Menagerie and Circus are both arranged under a large and spacious pavilion, and will be exhibited together at Salisbury on Wednesday, December 5th, for one day only, hours of exhibition from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M. Admission 50 cents, children half price.

Commodious seats will be erected for the accommodation of visitors; ladies, and the juvenile branches of families always have the preference. The proprietors pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to render the exhibition both agreeable and interesting. For a list of the animals contained in this Menagerie, see bill at the Hotels.

☞ There will be an Exhibition at the same time and place, of rare specimens of the fine arts. The richest, most elegant, and extensive collection of Paintings ever offered to the citizens of the place, representing Burning mountains, conflagrations, Cities, buildings, battles, shipwrecks, &c. Neither pains nor expense have been spared in procuring works of the most celebrated and interesting characters. The Exhibition will be accompanied with a variety of Comic songs.—Admission 25 cents.

☞ Entrance to this splendid Exhibition from the inside of the Menagerie.

☞ The above will be exhibited at Greensboro' on Saturday, December 1st; at H. W. [illegible] on Monday, December 3rd; at Lexington on Tuesday, December 4th, 1838.

Salisbury, Nov. 22, 1838.

THE House and Lott situated on Main street, between the residence of Mr. Crawford, and [illegible] Fisher, will be rented until the 1st January next. For terms apply at this office. tf

POETIC [illegible] RECESS.

"[illegible]"

AUTUMN WOODS.

[BY BRYANT.

Ere, in the Northern gale,
The Summer tresses of the trees are gone,
The woods of Autumn, all around our vale,
Have put their glory on.

The mountains that infold
In their wide sweep, the colored landscape round,
Seem groups of giant kings in purple and gold,
That guard the enchanted ground.

I roam the woods that crown
The upland, where the mingled splendors glow,
Where the gay company of trees look down
On the green fields below.

My steps are not alone
In these bright walks; the sweet south-west, at play,
Flies, rustling, where the painted leaves are strown,
Along the winding way.

And far in heaven, the while,
The sun, that sends that gale to wander here,
Pours out on the fair earth, his quiet smile,—
The sweetest of the year.

Where now the solemn shade,
Verdure and gloom where many branches meet;
So grateful when the noon of Summer made
The valleys sick with heat!

Let in through all the trees
Come the strange rays; the forest depths are bright;
Their sunny colored foliage in the breeze
Twinkles in beams of light.

The rivulet, late unseen,
When bickering through the shrubs its waters run,
Shines with the image of its golden screen,
And glimmerings of the sun.

But 'neath yon crimson tree,
Lover to listening maid might breathe his flame,
Nor mark, within its roseate canopy,
Her blush of maiden shame.

Oh, Autumn! why so soon
Depart the hues that make thy forests glad;
Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon,
And leave thee wild and sad.

Ah, 'twere a lot too blest
Forever in the colored shades to stray;
Amidst the kisses of the soft South-west
To rove and dream for aye.

And leave the vain low strife
That makes men mad—the tug for wealth and power,
The passions and the cares that wither life,
And wastes its little hour.

SCRAPS.

Absurdities of Human Life.—To rise early on a cold morning when you have nothing to do.

To ask advice of a man who has always mismanaged his own affairs.

To desire the Chambermaid of an inn to air your sheets, or the hostler too feed your horse.

To send your son to travel into foreign countries, ignorant of the history, manners and language of his own.

To think every one a man of spirit who fights a duel.

To expect punctuality from an idle man.

To indulge in all manner of excess and vice, and imagine yourself cunning enough to conceal it from the world.

To expect to get married without every body's knowing it.

'*Stand and Deliver.*'—were the words addressed to a tailor traveller on foot, by a highwayman, whose brace of pistols looked rather dangerous than otherwise.

'I'll do that with pleasure,' was the reply, at the same time handing over to the outstretched hands of the robber a purse apparently pretty well stocked, 'but,' continued he, 'suppose you do me a favor in return. My friends would laugh at me were I to go home and tell them I was robbed with as much patience as a lamb,; s'pose you fire your two bull dogs right through the crown of my hat, it will look something like a show of resistance.'

His request was acceeded to; but hardly had the smoke from the discharge of the weapons passed away, when the tailor pulled out a rusty old horse pistol, and in his turn politely requested the thunder-struck highwayman to shell out every thing of value, his pistols not omitted, about him.

Wait for the Applause.—At a country festival, where "The Messiah" was performed, the gentleman to whom the aria "O thou that tellest" had been assigned, anticipating a favorable appreciation of his talents, wrote at the end of the song (the chorus following immediately) the words "wait for the applause." This he endorsed not only in the leader's copy, but in every one in the orchestra. At the conclusion of the song the leader paused, and there was a dead stop. "Why do you not go on?" said the singer, in an agony of disappointed vanity. "I am waiting for the applause," was the calm reply of the sarcastic conductor.

Conjugal Dialogue.—"Husband, do you believe in the special judgments of Providence upon individuals in this life?"—"Yes, my dear."—"Do you, indeed? Did one these judgments ever happen to you?"—"Yes, my love."—"And when was it, husband?"—"When I married you my dear.

Retort Connubial.—A termagant told her spouse that she believed he was related to the devil; "only by marriage" was the reply.

In the days of the blue laws, a shoe-maker was condemned to be hung for some crime; but on the day of execution, it was discovered that he was the only person of that trade in the town, and could not possibly be spared. A weaver was hung in his place, as they had a plenty of them.

An Irish soldier, who came over with General Moore, being asked if he met with much hospitality in Holland? "O yes," replied he, "too much; I was in the hospital almost all the time I was there."

The Musseleman writers speak of an ignorant Arab, who, being asked how he knew anything about the existence of a God? replied; Just as I know by the tracks in the sand whether a man or beast has passed there, so, when I survey the heaven with its productions, do I feel the existence and power of God!"—*Addison.*

The prisoners for debt in England were to have been all released on the 1st of October.

The road to Wealth opened for Fifty Cents.

Just commenced, a new and valuable monthly publication, adapted to the purpose of every Farmer, and designed to [illegible] all [illegible] and practical information concerning the Silk growing in the United States, entitled

THE AMERICAN SILK GROWER

AND FARMER'S ANNUAL;

Embellished with appropriate Engravings, edited by

WARD CHENEY & BROTHERS,

Burlington, N. J.

and published by

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.

The first number of this highly important and valuable work, is now ready for delivery to subscribers. We beg leave respectfully to call the attention of our citizens to the praiseworthy objects it has in view, and for the promotion of which it has been put into operation.

There has not probably heretofore been a time when the attention of the people of this country was as much engaged on the subject of the Silk Culture as at present; nor a time when those who have already embarked in this business felt such entire confidence, not only that liberal profits may be derived from it, but also in their ability to produce as good Silk as can be procured in any part of the world. It is believed that all that is now wanting to fully establishing this great interest in the country, with all its vast advantages, is but the disseminating of plain practical information concerning it; and to convince our citizens of what we know to be true, viz: that there is no more difficulty about raising a crop of Silk, than there is a crop of grain. The capital thus bestowed yields a far greater return than can be obtained from any other branch of husbandry. The editors have longed been engaged in the silk culture, and intend hereafter to give it their entire attention.—They have made extensive arrangements for feeding the silk worm, and cultivating that invaluable species of mulbury tree, the Morus Multicaulis. And, from their long experience in the occupation and extensive correspondence with silk growers, they believe they may say without hesitation, that they shall be able to make the American Silk Grower, useful and entertaining, and to communicate through its pages information as valuable respecting every branch of the silk business, as can be elsewhere obtained in the United States. A portion of the work will be devoted to noting the modern improvements of agriculture, and such matters as are generally useful to the cultivators of the soil.

The proprietors respectfully solicit contributions on Agricultural subjects generally—and also the Silk Growing Business in particular. Address the Editors, Ward Cheney & Brothers, Burlington.

The work will be published monthly—every number comprising twenty-four large octavo pages, with the addition of a cover for advertisements, &c., and at the end of each volume, a complete table of contents will be furnished to subscribers. Terms, One Dollar a year, payable in advance, for single subscribers. Twenty subscriptions will be supplied for a whole year by forwarding a current ten dollar bill, free of postage.

All orders for the work, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, if addressed to the Publisher, C. Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Citizens, Silk Growers, Agriculturalists, and others, who wish to procure this work from the present time, will please forward their names and the amount of subscription immediately.

LIBERAL PREMIUM.

Any Agent forwarding 100 subscribers for one year, and a $50 current bank bill will be entitled to Ten Thousand Silk Worm Eggs, selected from the most approved varieties—which can be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States, at a trifling expense, and which, if properly attended to, according to the instructions which are promulgated in the work, will yield a profit considerably exceeding the amount of the price of subscription for one hundred copies.

GOING! GOING!!—GONE!!!

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale, wholesale or retail, the following articles:

80 Bags Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
2 do. Molasses,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
55 kegs white lead,
160 bars $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{3}{8}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Tire Iron,
10 pair Smiths' Bellows,
31 kegs Nails,
10 do. Powder,
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
10 boxes Tin Plate,
50 bushels herd grass-seed.

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Oct. 25, 1838.

SCULPTURING.

J. HOULDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from $2 to $2.50; DOOR-SILLS from $2 to $3; DOOR STEPS $1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from $10 to $15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS $20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County, April 13, 1838. 12m

CIRCULAR.

The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE-FOLD power,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine which begins to be valued by *Physicians,* who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INSATIABLE GRAVE.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

Goelicke's Matchless Sanative.

THE above Medicine is for Sale at the Post Office Cotton Grove, Davidson county,

By JAMES WISEMAN, Agent.



The following is an extract from a forthcoming work of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only sought as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor and strength, neither the physical nor the mental—neither the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment.—*Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a sound body—is the *sine qua non*—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the attainment of human ends.—The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, then is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite.

"Please give me," said a hungry wretch, too wealthy, feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to buy me a morsel of food; I am almost starved?"

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar.

Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment of life!

But whereto, methinks I hear the reader ask, subserves this homily on so plain and hacknied a subject? Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not lay out money—do we not fee physicians—do we not follow their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions?

True—most true - gentle reader, thou dost all things, we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physic is it requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not all ways employ the most judicious means to attain health.

Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some people who are always dosing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all.

Do you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I take Dr. Peters's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I used in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides saving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing an enormous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Peters?

Very well.

"And have you ever taken his medicine?"

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who undertake to mend and regulate the human machine, without so much as knowing of what parts it consists, and how they are put together. They say he understands anatomy and physiology, I think you call them; and is as familiar with botany and chemistry as I am with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no empiric. He does not undertake what he does not understand.—He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subjeet, and now he is applying his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity.

He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely, that of curing all diseases with a single prescription! Such a pretence he would deem about as difficult to swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, and never was, a panacea for all diseases. The VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS pretend to no such miracle. But what is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the *prima via* which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no slight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted few nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost shakes asunder life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without asundering soul and body as he takes his leave.

Conversant from his previous practice, with disease, in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peters was first led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should should relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect.

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipse dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—although it is said in the sacred volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only? "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose experience is the best of the truth they assert. Dr. Peters has thrown together in the following pages, a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quarter when his pills have come into use. They are left to speak for themselves. They are the words of those who "speak what they do know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills, they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Mabry; and in Charlotte by Williams & Boyd, of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale prices.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

American Phrenological Journal & Miscellany.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the most surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions, of law, and divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology: but these do not meet the *present* necessity. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts is now needed: and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology;—to show the true bearings of this science on education: (physical, intellectual, and moral;) on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens: while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be *decidedly evangelical;* for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation.—A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.* And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the inquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. *Such* correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness: as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of *Truth,* we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral development in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed:—we must in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it,* properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also. Reviews of Phrenological and anti-Phrenological works; nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our *facts* we pledge ourselves shall be *bona fide* such; and as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologist of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted matter,* as liberal a compensation per *printed page,* as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country: but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter: and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion we may be so allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth.* Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS:

1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain *at least* 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than $38\frac{1}{4}$ pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per anum for a single copy; $5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or $10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address. To CLERGYMEN and THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS, single copies will be furnished at $1,50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to $1,25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B.—As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work *one year,* subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, will be invariably required in advance.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Subsciptions and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the EDITOR of the Am. Phren. Jour care of A. WALDIE.

Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary Brim, dec'd., at the last County Court for Rowan, requests all persons indebted to said Mary Brim, dec'd., to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in Bar of their recovery.

R. W. LONG, Adm'r.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 13, 1838.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMERICAN MU[illegible]

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF [illegible] AND THE ARTS, will combine [illegible] review with the lighter miscellany of a [illegible] sides impartial reviews of important w[illegible] tices of minor literary productions by th[illegible] embrace essays, tales, historiettes, poet[illegible] scientific intelligence, and translations [illegible] and periodical works in other languages [illegible] some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a [illegible] such writers as have, by their talents, [illegible] American literature. These reviews [illegible] nied by portraits of the authors, engrav[illegible] the best artist. The work will be [illegible] with new type upon fine paper, and wil[illegible] umes each year, of more than 500 pag[illegible]

Agencies will be established in the [illegible] and arrangements made to deliver the [illegible] tage. As the Museum is printed on [illegible] a-half-sheet, the highest postage that [illegible] any part of the country, for one year, wi[illegible] Persons desirous of acting as agents, w[illegible] post paid. *Terms,* $5 per anum, payabl[illegible] ery of the first number—five copies [illegible]

NATHAN C. [illegible]
J. E. SNOD[illegible]
Editors and [illegible]

Baltimore, Oct. 23, 1838.

NEW FASHIONS, FOR FALL & [illegible]

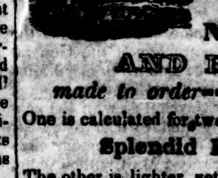
1838.

HORACE H. BEA[illegible]

RESPECTFULLY informs his [illegible] public, that he still carries on the [illegible] ING BUSINESS at his old stand [illegible] next door to the Apothecary Store, [illegible] ready to execute the orders of his [illegible] style and manner not surpassed [illegible] in the western part of the State. [illegible] gular receipt of the latest London [illegible] FASHIONS, and prepared to acc[illegible] tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kind[illegible] promptly; and the latest Fashions f[illegible] times to country tailors, and instructi[illegible] cutting. [Salisbury, Jan[illegible]

FOR S[illegible]



THE Subscribe[illegible]

TWO FIRST[illegible]

North'rn B[illegible]

AND HARNES[illegible]

made to order—under his [illegible]

One is calculated for two or four horse[illegible]

Splendid Establishm[illegible]

The other is lighter, yet equally well [illegible] culated for a close or open

FAMILY CARRIA[illegible]

Also, two pair of *young Northern* [illegible] (driven together or separate,) and two [illegible] Northern Horses—fast trotters.

Any person wishing to purchase eithe[illegible] named property would do well to call a[illegible]

C. B. W[illegible]

Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1838.

SCULPTURIN[illegible]

THE Subscriber wishes to inform [illegible] and the public generally, that he [illegible] on the

Stone Cutting Busi[illegible]

and is ever ready to execute, in a [illegible] manner, all descriptions of work in h[illegible] *Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Windo[illegible] sills, Door-steps* and *Tomb-stones,* [illegible] a very rare style. His grit for Mill-S[illegible] good.—Mr. Philips also begs to inform [illegible] that he can execute Engravings of var[illegible] He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, [illegible] tomb-stones can be well executed if d[illegible] charges shall always be reasonable, a[illegible] modating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done i[illegible] line, will do well to call at the reside[illegible] Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHIL[illegible]

August 24, 1838.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has been engaged for [illegible] years in the improved plan of BUSHI[illegible] and ether Machinery when worn, or hea[illegible] method, Irons of either upright, or horizonta[illegible] as also the bush for the Spindle and Ink, [illegible] lighter and steadier than those on the old [illegible] great trouble of wedging and repairing t[illegible] Cranks, and Gudgeons are saved when [illegible] these Bushes and Inks.

Any person wishing to procure machine[illegible] can be supplied by making application to [illegible] ber by letter, at Mocksville, Davie county, [illegible]

L. M. G[illegible]

September 20, 1838.

☞ The Subscriber would refer any [illegible] formation on the subject, to DR. AUSTIN, [illegible] tors of the "Carolinian."

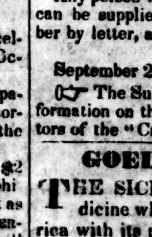
GOELICKE'S SANATI[illegible]

THE SICK are all taking this wonde[illegible] dicine which is astonishing Europe, [illegible] rica with its mighty cures.

For Sale at the Post-Office, *Fallstown,* [illegible] *county, N. C.*

By JNO. YOUNG, A[illegible]

August 17, 1838.



COPAL Varnish, English [illegible] pan Varnish, Cabinet S[illegible] Varnish for Harness Makers, [illegible] nish for Carriage makers, J[illegible] painting for Cabinet makers, [illegible] Cabinet makers, made and [illegible] sale or retail,

By C. C. HARR[illegible]

Statesville, Nov. 1, 1838.

Dr. Pleasant Henders[illegible]

OFFERS his Professional Services to the [illegible] Salisbury and its vicinity. He occupie[illegible] Office of the late Dr. Mitchell.

Salisbury, May 18, 1838.

OLD CASTINGS WANTE[illegible]

WE will purchase, any amount of old [illegible] may be brought to us; such as old [illegible] old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, [illegible] pay one cent per pound. CRESS & [illegible]

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838.

Warrants for Sale [illegible]